

Oxford Democrat.

No. 46, Vol. 5, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, March 24, 1846.

Old Series, No. 3, Vol. 16.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. Miller,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms. The Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

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SPEECH OF MR. DIX,

OF NEW YORK,

ON THE RESOLUTION GIVING THE TWELVE MONTHS' NOTICE FOR THE TERMINATION OF THE JOINT OCCUPANCY OF THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 18, 1846.

Mr. DIX rose and proceeded to address the Senate on the special order of the day. He said: In entering into a debate on the question under consideration, I feel constrained to differ in opinion with two distinguished senators who have preceded me, in relation to the manner in which the discussion should be conducted. I allude to the senator from Ohio, [Mr. ALLEN,] who opened the debate, and the senator from Delaware, [Mr. CLAYTON,] who followed him. Both took the ground, and with equally strong language, that the title to Oregon ought not to be drawn into this discussion, but for total different reasons—the senator from Ohio, because the time for discussing it had gone by, and the senator from Delaware, because the time for discussing it had not arrived. With the unfeigned respect which I entertain for both senators, I dissent from their opinions with great diffidence of my own. But I am constrained to regard the question of our rights in Oregon, as one on which the propriety of the measures proposed peculiarly and eminently depends. What is the proposition before the Senate? It is to give to Great Britain the notice of twelve months, by virtue of which the treaty between her and the United States, stipulating that the territory of Oregon shall be free and open to the people of both countries, is to be abrogated and annulled. We cannot disguise the fact, that this is a measure of the most decided character, and involving the most important consequences. What is it, sir, but a declaration that the territory of Oregon, after the expiration of twelve months, shall no longer be open to the subjects of Great Britain? It is the first step towards the assertion of our right of empire and domain in Oregon. I can see it in no other light. I shall support it. But I cannot assent to the propriety of adopting a measure of such magnitude without saying a single word in illustration of our title to the territory, over which we are thus preparing to assert our paramount rights. I do not feel at liberty to take such a step, denying summarily all right in others, or abstaining from the assertion of any right in ourselves.

I propose, therefore, as a preliminary of action on my own part, to look at our title to Oregon—not for the purpose of defining it with critical precision, but so far as to state the general grounds on which it rests. And I am not disposed to take this course, not only with a view to justify the vote I intend to give, but for the further purpose of correcting extreme misconceptions, both at home and abroad, on a few points of vital consequence. No purely American question has perhaps, excited a stronger interest in other countries; and I doubt whether any other has been so greatly misrepresented. The same misapprehensions exist at home. The public press, for the last few weeks, has been teeming with essays disparaging the Spanish title, on which our own, in some degree, rest. I am unwilling either to pass by these statements in silence, or to meet them with summary declaration of right. It is natural that senators, who have been long on this floor, and who have already borne a part in the discussion of this question, should feel differently. But for myself, having never even listened to a debate on the subject—a subject until recently entirely new to me—I feel bound to state the grounds on which I act. This is what I propose to do—not by the analysis of any particular treaties, or by the examination of any particular view of the subject—but by exhibiting some of the historical facts on which the Spanish title and our own rests. I shall endeavor to perform this duty in the plainest manner, adhering rigidly to the subject, and if possible, without addressing a single word to prejudice or passion.

The region which now constitutes the territory of Oregon was seen, and a part of its coast recognized—I will not say explored—half a century after the discovery of America. In consequence of its remoteness from the course of trade, which was opened by the voyages of Columbus, the supposed rigor of its climate, and the certainty derived from the expeditions sent out from Mexico, that it contained no sources of wealth like those by which Spain had been enriched in the more southern portions of this continent, it remained, for more than two centuries and a half without any permanent settlement by civilized men. During this long period, Spain constantly asserted her right of proprietorship in it by virtue of discovery, and had formed temporary establishments in its neighborhood from time to time. During the half century which succeeded, it was frequently visited by ships of other nations, by accident, for the purposes of exploration, or for objects of commerce, and thus there arose a number of claimants to the right of sovereignty and domain. The claims of Russia have been ad-

justed with Great Britain. She holds, by the acquiescence of the latter, the whole northwest coast of America north of latitude 54 deg. 40m. as far back as the first range of highlands; and by virtue of a convention with the United States we have agreed to form no settlements north of that parallel. The southern line of Oregon we hold to be fixed, by the settlement of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, at 42 deg. The territory in dispute lies, therefore, a coast of twelve parallels and two-thirds of latitude, running back into the interior to the Rocky mountains; and the United States and Great Britain are the only claimants to the right of proprietorship in it.

Before I proceed to examine their respective claims, it may be proper as the subject has been referred to on this floor, briefly to state the conditions, under which, by the usage of nations at right of property in lands uninhabited, or occupied by wandering tribes, may be acquired.

The basis usually relied on to support a right of this nature is discovery; but it is a ground of right which becomes untenable, unless followed by an actual occupation of the discovered territory. If a title is not perfected by occupation, a second discoverer may appropriate the territory thus neglected by the first. But this must be upon reasonable evidence of the intention of the first discoverer not to take possession of it. If a second discoverer were to seize upon and appropriate the discovered territory, before the first had time to form an establishment within it, such an act of interference would be regarded as an unwarrantable intrusion, which the latter might justly resist. On the other hand, if the first discoverer neglects within a reasonable time to take actual possession of, or to form settlements in, or make some actual use of, the regions he has discovered, the law of nations will not acknowledge in him any absolute right of property in or sovereignty over it, even though he may have set up monuments or memorials of his discovery at the time it was made. Such is the spirit of the rules in relation to the discovery and occupation of uninhabited territory, stated by writers on international law. It is certainly not easy to lay down any invariable rule in respect to the time within which, or the circumstances under which, a title by discovery must be perfected by occupation.

The rules and maxims of international law are, but a practical application of the principles of universal equity and justice; and in the settlement of questions of this nature, the real objects and intentions of the parties are to be sought for in a reasonable interpretation of their acts. I believe, however, the doctrine may be considered fairly inferable from the whole body of the law on this subject, that rights by discovery are good until superseded by rights of occupation. With regard to Great Britain I believe I may safely say that her practical rule pushes this doctrine further. She resists all attempts by others to acquire rights of occupation in territories which she has discovered, and thus renders her own rights by discovery perpetual. She discovered the Chatham islands in 1791 by Lieut. Broughton, in the armed tender Chatham, after parting company with Vancouver on their way to the northwest coast. She has not occupied them until recently; and I am not sure that they are on them; but she insists that no other power shall occupy them, because it would be injurious to her settlements in New Zealand, which are nearly five hundred miles distant from them.

I propose now to see what acts have been performed in respect to Oregon by different nations; or, in other words, to examine the nature of the discoveries which have been made, and the establishments which have been formed in that region, applying to them as I proceed the principles I have concisely stated.

The first discovery of any part of the northwest coast of America north of, or in immediate contiguity with the boundary between us and Mexico, was Ferrel's. He was the pilot of Cabrillo, the commander of an expedition fitted out in Mexico in 1543, fifty-one years after the discovery of San Domingo by Columbus. Cabrillo, on the voyage, and Ferrel succeeded to the command. He examined the coast from the Santa Barbara island, in latitude 31 deg. to the 43d parallel of latitude, but the latter part of his voyage was made, I believe, without landing, and by a mere inspection of the coast from his vessel. In 1585, eight years before this exploration was made, possession had been taken of California by Fernando Cortes, in the name of Spain, and an establishment had been formed in 31 deg. of north latitude. This establishment was kept up for several years; and the gulf of California to its northern extremity, with the western coast as high as 39 deg. north latitude, had been explored. These explorations and the establishments formed in carrying them on were all made in pursuance of a settled purpose on the part of Spain to extend her dominion over the uninhabited territory on the northwestern coast of America. The discoveries to which these explorations led were therefore not accidental. The expeditions were fitted out for the single object referred to. In the prosecution of this design, it is true, the most arrogant and absurd pretensions were set up by Spain in respect to the exclusive navigation of the Pacific; but these must not be permitted to prejudice her just claims to portions of the continent washed by its waters on the ground of discovery and occupation, and the declared purposes she had in view.

The next navigator who appeared on the northwest coast was Sir Francis Drake. He left England in 1577, on a predatory expedition against the dominions of Spain in the Pacific. In 1579, after having accomplished his object, and carried devastation and terror into the unprotected Span-

ish settlements on the coast, he landed in 38 deg. north latitude, in a bay supposed to be that of San Francisco, and passed five weeks in repairing his vessel. He took possession of the country, and called it New Albion. It is pretended that Sir Francis Drake followed the coast as far north as 48 deg.; but the best authorities fix the northern limit of his examination, which was a mere inspection from his vessel, at 43 deg., the supposed boundary of Ferrel's inspection more than a quarter of a century before. As the British negotiators have abandoned Drake's expedition as a part of the basis of their claim, I will not dwell upon it excepting to add that his examinations were accidental; they were not made in pursuance of any purpose of exploration or settlement; they led to the discovery of no new territory; and they were not followed up by an actual occupation of the soil. For two centuries no claim that I am aware of was set up by Great Britain on the ground of Drake's pretended discoveries.

The next explorer was the Greek pilot Juan de Fuca, who was sent to the northwest coast in 1592, thirteen years after Drake, by the viceroy of Mexico, for the purpose of discovering the imaginary strait of Anian, supposed, at that day, to connect the north Atlantic ocean. In the prosecution of his voyage he entered an extensive inlet from the sea, as he supposed, between the 47th and 48th parallels of latitude, and sailed more than twenty days in it. Such is his own account as detailed by Michael Lock; and it accords, as well as his descriptions, so nearly with the actual nature of the localities, that it is now generally conceded that it is substantially true; and his name is conferred by universal consent on the strait between the 48th and 49th parallels of latitude. Spain had thus made discoveries on the northwest coast before the close of the 16th century as far north at least as the 48th degree of latitude, and the nature of her exploration, from their extent and the settled purpose in pursuance of which they were made, excluded all claim of discovery by others down to that period of time.

In 1603, Vizcaino, a distinguished naval commander, under an order from the king of Spain, made a careful survey of the coast of California to Monterey, in the 37th parallel of latitude; and he also explored the coast as far north as the 43d parallel, giving names to several bays and promontories as he advanced. During the seventeenth century, at least seven different attempts were made by the Spaniards to form establishments in California. But, from the hostility of the natives and other causes, these attempts failed, so far as any permanent settlement is concerned, excepting the last, which was made in 1697. But within sixty years from this time, sixteen principal establishments were formed by the Jesuits on the western coast of America, between the Gulf of California and Cape Mendocino one of which was in the bay of St. Francisco, near the 38th degree of latitude. During the whole period from the landing of Fernando Cortes in California, and the latter part of the eighteenth century, Spain had uniformly asserted her title to the northwest coast of America, and had from time to time made efforts not only to extend her discoveries there, but to perfect her right of empire and domain by permanent establishments.

In 1774, Perez was ordered by the viceroy of Mexico, to proceed to 60 degrees north latitude, and explore the coast south to Monterey, and to take possession, in the name of the king of Spain, of the places where he should land. He succeeded in his reaching the 54th parallel, within two-thirds of a degree of the northern boundary of the disputed territory, whence he returned along the coast to Washington's island, as it was called by Capt. Gray, or Queen Charlotte's island, as it was afterwards named by the British navigators. In latitude 49 degrees 30 minutes, he entered a capacious bay, where he remained for some time, trading with the natives—the same bay, beyond all question, which was afterwards called King George's sound by Capt. Cook, and is now known as Nootka sound.

The next year, (1775), Heceta sailed as far north as the 48th degree of latitude, and explored the coast south, filling up the outline which Perez had left incomplete. He had previously landed at 41 degrees 10 minutes, and erected a cross with an inscription setting forth that he had taken possession of the country in the name of his sovereign. In latitude 46 degrees 17 minutes, opposite to an opening, which he immediately pronounced to be the mouth of a river. From him it was first called the Entrada de Heceta, and afterwards the river St. Roc. He made repeated attempts to enter it, but was constantly baffled by the violence of the current. This is now conceded to have been the mouth of the river Columbia, which was discovered and entered by Capt. Gray, of Boston.

During the same year the coast was also explored from the 54th to the 59th degree of latitude by Quadra (y Bodega) and Murelle, who erected crosses in testimony of their discoveries. On their return, they visited the coast at the 47th degree of latitude, and explored it from the 45th southwardly to the 42d.

It will be perceived by these details, which I have deemed it necessary to state with some particularity, that previous to 1778, the year in which Captain Cook visited the northwest coast, the Spaniards had examined it with great care and perseverance from 37 degrees to 49 degrees 30 minutes. They had also examined it from the 54th to the 59th parallel, and visited it at intermediate points. And in these explorations, they were wholly without competitors, excepting on the part of some Russian navigators, who had made discoveries north of the 54th parallel, and Drake, who had visited the coast at the 38th.

During the two centuries that had intervened from the expedition of Drake to the third voyage of Cook, no attempt had been made, nor any design indicated on the part of Great Britain, to avail herself of any pretended right by virtue of the transient visit of the former to the coast; while Spain constantly asserted her claim to it by virtue of previous and subsequent discoveries. And in California and its neighborhood she had, after repeated efforts, succeeded in effecting the permanent occupation of the country, which was her earnest object—an object which no other power during that long period had even in contemplation.

The third voyage of Captain Cook, undertaken in 1777, gave the first indication of a desire on the part of Great Britain to appropriate such parts of the northwest coast of America as she considered open to settlement, and subject them to her dominion. He was instructed to take possession, in the name of the king, of convenient situations in the countries he might discover that had not already been discovered or visited by any other European power. In 1778 he landed at Nootka sound, in 43 degrees 33 minutes north latitude, where he remained nearly a month trading with the natives and refitting his vessel. I believe that this was the only point within the territory in dispute at which Captain Cook landed; and it is proved by his latitude to be the same bay which Perez discovered four years before, and in which he passed sometime, like Captain Cook, trading with the natives. The subsequent explorations of the latter were made further north, (I believe he did not see the coast north of 55 degrees,) with a view to the discovery of a passage between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and they have no bearing on the question under discussion.

The exploration of Captain Cook gave no title whatever to Great Britain on the score of discovery—the only place where he landed having been previously visited by Perez. Besides, if she had gained a contingent right of possession by virtue of his explorations, she did not proceed to perfect her title by a formal occupancy. The neglect of Great Britain to take actual possession of Nootka sound, even if she had gained a contingent right by discovery, is conclusive against any claim on her part to a right of property in it. For eight or nine years the British flag was not once unfurled there, as I can learn, although the space had, in the mean time, been visited by navigators of other nations; and it was not until several years later still that it was even entered by a public armed vessel of Great Britain; and then not until the Spanish government had taken formal possession of it.

In 1787, Berkeley, an Englishman, in the service of the Austrian East India Company, saw the strait of Juan de Fuca, but without attempting to enter it. In like manner, Meares, a lieutenant in the British navy, though in the service of a Portuguese merchant, and sailing under the flag of Portugal, sent a boat a few miles into the strait in 1788, having learned from Berkeley that he had discovered it the preceding year. Meares also explored the coast in the vicinity of the Columbia river, and came to the conclusion, to use his own language, that "no such river as that of St. Roc exists, as laid down in the Spanish charts."—*Voyages, &c., John Meares, esq., page 168.*

As the transactions, in which Meares was engaged, on the northwest coast, are intimately connected with the claim of Great Britain to a right of joint occupancy in respect to Oregon, I trust it will not be deemed superfluous if I examine them somewhat in detail.

Before making the explorations above referred to, Meares had landed at Nootka sound, and left a party to build a small vessel. He had for a trifling consideration obtained the grant of "a spot of ground" from Maquinna, the king of the surrounding country, to build a house for the accommodation of the party. The occupation was avowedly for a temporary purpose, and he had stipulated with Maquinna to restore the possession to him, when he (Meares) should finally leave the coast. In the autumn of the same year he left Nootka sound with his vessels, one of which wintered in China, and the two others in the Sandwich islands. I should before have observed that he arrived at Nootka sound with two vessels, the *Felice* and the *Iphigenia*; and the third, the *Northwest America*, was built there during the summer. In the meantime the *Columbia* and the *Washington*, two American vessels from Boston, entered the sound and passed the winter; and from all the testimony relating to the subject, there is no doubt that the lot occupied by Meares was abandoned or restored to Maquinna in pursuance of the agreement between them. During all this time, it is to be recollected, Meares was sailing under the Portuguese flag; and it is a curious fact, that he carried with him instructions to repel by force any attempt on the part of Russian, Spanish, or English vessels to seize him or carry him out of his way. He was further instructed, in case he was successful in capturing his assailant, to send the vessel to China to be condemned, and the crew to be tried as pirates; and yet, notwithstanding he was sailing under a foreign flag, with orders to treat his Britannic majesty's subjects as pirates in case they molested him, the British government does not scruple to found its title to Oregon on his voyage.

Maquinna had not only most readily consented to grant to Meares a spot of ground in his territory, whereon a house might be built for the accommodation of the party, but he had promised to also his assistance in forwarding the crew to Nootka during their absence. —*Voyages, &c., by John Meares, page 114.*

"The chief was also requested to show every mark of attention and friendship to the party we should leave, and as a bribe to secure his attachment, he was promised that when we finally left the coast, he should enter into full possession of the house, and all the goods and chattels thereto belonging." —*Id., page 110.*

Appendix to Meares's Voyages, Paper No. 1.

Though the vessels of Meares sailed under the Portuguese flag, and under the name of a Portuguese subject, he asserted in his memorial that the parties in interest were British merchants. I give a fact I have not seen noticed. At page 173 of his voyage it will be seen that he took possession of the straits of Juan de Fuca, in the name of the king of Great Britain, in July, 1788. But independently of the claims founded upon the transaction of an individual, who, under the most favorable view that can be taken of him, had sought the protection of a foreign flag to perpetrate frauds on the revenue laws of China, this unauthorized act of taking possession under such a flag was preceded many years by similar formalities on the part of the Spanish navigators, under express orders by their sovereign. The twofold character which Meares united in his person, certainly gave him manifest advantages, both as a trader and a discoverer. He was a Portuguese captain when defrauding the revenue laws of China for the benefit of British subjects, and a British lieutenant when encroaching on the territorial rights of Spain for the benefit of the British sovereign.

On the 6th of May, 1789, Martinez, a Spanish naval commander, with two public armed vessels, entered Nootka sound, with instructions to assert and maintain the paramount rights of Spain to the place, and to the adjacent coasts. The *Iphigenia*, and the *Northwest America*, two of Meares's vessels had returned from the Sandwich islands, still sailing under Portuguese colors, and arrived in the sound on the 20th of April, sixteen days later from Martinez. The *Northwest America* sailed eight days afterwards on a trading voyage, and the *Iphigenia* was a short time subsequently seized by Martinez, on the ground that her instructions were hostile to Spain. She was, however, soon restored, and continued to trade under Portuguese colors—a fact which shows conclusively that no claim can justly be set up by Great Britain on the basis of his voyage to Nootka, and his temporary establishment there. The *Northwest America* was also seized, for reasons not directly connected with any question of sovereignty, and was employed for nearly two years in the Spanish service.

In the month of June, 1789, two vessels, the *Argonaut* and *Princess Royal*, sailing under British colors, arrived at Nootka, and were seized by Martinez. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of this transaction. It is sufficient to say that it led to an animated discussion between the governments of Great Britain and Spain, in respect to their rights in the Pacific, and the western coast of America, which for several months threatened to produce war between the two countries, but which was finally terminated in October, 1790, by the treaty of the Escorial, or the Nootka Sound convention, as it is more frequently denominated with us. Before the negotiations were concluded, both vessels were voluntarily released by the Spanish authorities in Mexico.

As the Nootka sound convention constitutes an essential ingredient in the claim of Great Britain, it will be necessary to advert to such of its provisions as are made the foundation of her title to the qualified exercise of sovereignty which she asserts over the northwest coast of America, and to consider them in connection with circumstances under which they were framed. The articles which relate particularly to the question under discussion, are the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 6th.

The 1st article provides that "the buildings and tracts of land situated on the northwest coast of the continent of North America, or on the islands adjacent to that continent, of which the subjects of his Britannic majesty were dispossessed about the month of April, 1789, by a Spanish officer, shall be restored to the said British subjects."

The 3d article provides that, "in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and to preserve in future a perfect harmony and good understanding between the two contracting parties, it is agreed that their respective subjects shall not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements there; the whole subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions specified in the three following articles."

The 5th article provides that "as well in the places which are to be restored to the British subjects by virtue of the first article, as in all other parts of the northwestern coasts of America, or of the islands adjacent, situate to the north of the parts of said coast already occupied by Spain, wherever the subjects of either of the two powers shall have made settlement since the month of April, 1789, or shall hereafter make any, the subjects of the other shall have free access, and shall carry on their trade without any disturbance or molestation."

The 6th article relates to the coast of South America; but it has an importance in containing a definition of the erections which may be made, confining them to such as may serve the purposes of fishing; and the provisions of the third article are expressly declared to be subject to the restrictions in "the three following articles," one of which is the 6th.

I now proceed to state certain facts in respect to this convention, and to draw from them conclusions at which I have arrived with some diffidence. The facts I shall endeavor to present with a rigid regard to accuracy. If my conclusions are erroneous, the better judgment of the Senate will correct them; and I shall have the consolation of reflecting that my errors—if they shall prove such—have led to the discovery of truth, which I am sure is the great object of every senator on this floor.

The first article was practically inoperative, from a total misapprehension of the facts which it supposed. There is no evidence that subjects

of his Britannic majesty had been dispossessed of buildings or tracts of lands in April, 1789, or at any other time, by a Spanish officer. In the message of the British king to Parliament, and in the earnest discussions between the two countries in respect to the seizure of the British ships, no mention is made of such dispossession.

When Vancouver was sent out, in 1792, to receive possession of the buildings, &c., to be restored, none could be found excepting those erected by the Spaniards. No building occupied by the British subjects remained at Nootka in 1789, when Martinez arrived there; and it was denied by the Indians that any tracts of land had been ceded to British subjects. In fact, there were no traces of the occupancy which the article supposed. The only pretence of a cession of territory of which there was any evidence, was the right acquired by Meares, while acting in the name of a Portuguese citizen, and sailing under the flag of Portugal, to occupy temporarily a very small lot, which he himself admits he had agreed to restore when he should leave the coast.

After a long controversy on the subject between Vancouver and Quedra, the Spanish commander at Nootka, the former departed without receiving any restitution of buildings or lands, and the subject was referred to their respective governments. In 1796, Capt. Broughton arrived at Nootka, and found the place unoccupied.—(See his *Voyage of Discovery to the north Pacific Ocean*, page 50.) He no where states that he was sent out with instructions to adjust the difficulty. But he says he was informed by letters left with Marquina, the Indian king, that "the Spaniards had delivered up the port of Nootka, &c., to Lieutenant Pierce, of the marines, agreeably to the mode of restitution settled between the two courts." But there is no proof of such restitution. The only authority relied on to show such a restitution, is one recently produced by the London Times. I alluded to De Kock, vol. 4, page 126. He says:

“The execution of the concession of the 28th October, 1759” [the Nootka convention] “experienced some difficulties which delayed it till 1775. They were terminated the 23 of March of that year, on the spot itself, by the Spanish Brigadier Alave and the English Lieutenant Poirer, who exchanged declarations in the name of Nootka a letter which the Spaniards called the Nootka Convention, and the English flag was planted there in sign of possession.”

De Koch has the reputation of being accurate. But there is certainly one error in his statement. There was no such name as Poirer in the British registers of that year. He doubtless meant Pierce.

In opposition to this testimony of a foreign writer, we have the assertion, twice repeated, of the British historian, Belsham, that the Spanish flag at Nootka was never struck, and that the place was virtually relinquished by Great Britain.† If any restitution was ever made, the evidence must be in the possession of Great Britain. Signor Quadra in 1792 offered to give Vancouver possession, reserving the rights of sovereignty which Spain possessed. There may have been a restitution with such reservations; but, if there is any evidence of a restitution, why has it not been produced by the British negotiators—at least referred to? Where are the declarations mentioned by De Koch as having been exchanged? Why has the evidence never been produced? Probably because, if there is any such evidence, it must prove a conditional and not an absolute surrender—such a surrender as she is unwilling to show—a surrender reserving to Spain her rights of sovereignty. If there was a restitution, and she possesses the evidence of it, she probably secretes it, as she secreted the map of the northeastern territory with the red line, because it would have been a witness against her. When Vancouver went out in 1792, he carried an order from the Spanish government to the commander at the Port of Saint Lawrence (Nootka) to restore the buildings and districts or parcels of land which were “occupied” by the subjects of Great Britain at Nootka and Port Cox, and of “which the English subjects were dispossessed.” Quadra refused to execute it. No occupation—no dispossession was proved. The treaty did not name Nootka or Port Cox. Quadra considered, doubtless, the occupation and dispossession as facts to be shown. The execution of the treaty, though absolute in its terms, depended on a contingency to be shown. In the absence of any such proof, we have a right to insist on the evidence of a restitution, full, formal unconditional, absolute. Broughton, in 1796, says the restitution was made agreeably to the mode “settled between the two courts.” This was a mode settled on the reference of the subjects to the two governments after the refusal of Quadra to surrender Nootka. Vancouver, in his journal, vol. 6, page 118, says, that on the 12th September, 1794, Senor Alava told him at Monterey that the matter had been adjusted by their respective courts “nearly on the terms” which he (Vancouver) had repeatedly offered to Quadra. Even this statement, coming from Vancouver, shows there was a new agreement between the courts. What was the agreement? We have a right to call for its production.

Such was the practical execution of the first article of the Nanika Sound convention. One fact is undeniable. Great Britain never occupied Nootka. From 1796 to the present day, no attempt has been made to reoccupy it by civilized men. Captain Belcher, a British naval officer,

* *See Histoire Attergers des Trans de Paix, 3^e par M. de Roch, continue, &c. par F. Schœll; vol. iv, p. 126.*
 * L'exécution de la convention du 28 Octobre, 1790, citée, au reste, des difficultés qui la retinrent jusqu'en 1793 — Elles furent terminées le 23 Mars de cette année, sur les lieux mêmes, par le Brigadier Espagnol Alava, et le Lieutenant Anglois Poole, qui échangeant des déclarations dans la grotte de Nootka même : après que le fort Espagnol fut rasé, les Es-pagnols se démantèrent, et le pavillon Anglois y fut planté en signe

[illegible]

visited the place in 1837, while making a voyage round the world. In his narrative, page 113, vol. 1. he says:

"No vestige remains of the settlement noticed by Vancouver nor could I discern on the site of the Spanish battery the slightest trace of stones employed for building. The chief pointed out where their houses stood, and where the potatoes grew, but not a trace remains of a European."

The third article, besides stipulating for an unmediated enjoyment of the right of navigating and fishing in the Pacific and South seas and landing on the coast, conceded in express terms to the subjects of both nations the right to form settlements in places not already occupied; but this right was subject to the restrictions of the "three following articles," one of which was "to limit its exercise to the part of the coast or islands adjacent, north of the parts already occupied by Spain. I had, by the terms of the compact, no application whatever to parts of the coast, of North America south of the places occupied by Spain at the time the treaty was made. The important question arises, what was the most northern point occupied by Spain in 1790? This became a matter of disagreement between the Spanish and British authorities at a very early day after the Nootka sound convention was formed.— Vancouver claimed not only the whole of Nootka sound, but also Port Cox, south of it; and he insisted, to use his own phraseology, that "the northernmost spot on the Pacific coast of America occupied by the Spaniards previous to the month of May, 1793, was the Presidio of San Francisco, in latitude 37 deg. 48 m." Now, it will be observed that an attempt was made to give to the Nootka Sound convention a construction wholly unwarranted by its terms. Vancouver endeavored to fix the month of April, 1793, as the time when the question of the most northern occupation of Spain was to be settled. The language of the convention, in respect to the right of forming settlements, is "north of the parts of the said coast already occupied by Spain,"—fixing the time, according to every just rule of construction, at the date of the treaty, the 28th October, 1790. This construction is strengthened by the fact that a subsequent article conferred the right of forming temporary establishments on the coast of South America, south of parts "already occupied" by Spain, and referring indisputably to the date of the treaty. The words "already occupied" are the same in both articles, and they must be considered as referring to the same period of time.

The question, then, recurs what was the most northerly point occupied by Spain in October, 1790, at the conclusion of the treaty? Martínez, as has been seen, took possession of Nootka sound on the 6th of May, 1778; and immediately landed materials and cannon for building and arming a fort on a small island, at the entrance of Friendly Cove. In November he returned to St. Blas, and in the spring of 1793 Capt Elisa took his place. A permanent establishment was formed; vessels were sent out on exploring expeditions; and during the negotiations between Spain and Quadra in 1792, the Spaniards were in possession of houses and cultivated lands Vancouver again found them in possession in 1793, under Signor Fidalgo, and in 1794, under Senor Saavedra, and the post was maintained without interruption until 1795. By turning to page 336, volume 2, of Vancouver's Journal, a view of the Spanish establishment at Friendly Cove, on Nootka sound, will be seen, from a sketch taken on the spot by one of Vancouver's party, in September or October, 1792, and it exhibits ten roofed buildings, with several enclosures of cultivated land. It also exhibits, totally distinct from these lands and buildings, a cove adjoining, and a reference to it stating that it includes "the territories which in September, 1792, were offered by Spain to be ceded to Great Britain." This was the site of the hut occupied by Mesres, and the Spanish commander refused to make a formal surrender to Great Britain of any other land.

Thus it is established by proof not to be impeached, that the Spaniards were in the occupation of a post at Nootka sound in 1790, when the convention was negotiated and concluded; and I submit, therefore, whether this must not be regarded as the southern limit of the region, within which the right of forming settlements, recognised or conceded by the convention, was to be exercised. This point was strenuously and perseveringly insisted on by Quadra in his negotiation with Vancouver, and with obvious justice. 'Tis no Vancouver's own language, [a. c. 342, 2d volume of his Journal, Quadra observed that "Nootka ought to be the most worthy only Spanish settlement; that there the dividing line should be fixed, and that from thence to the northward should be free for entrance, use and commerce in both parties, conformably with the fifth article of the convention; that establishments should not be formed without permission of the respective courts, and that the English should not pass to the south of Puer" Such was Quadra's construction of the treaty, and he uniformly refused to make any formal surrender of territory or buildings, excepting the small cove referred to at Nootka sound is midway between the 45th and 50th parallels of latitude; and south of this point Quadra's position was well taken, Great Britain could claim no right by virtue of the convention if it were still in force.

That Great Britain would have had the right under the convention, at any time during its continuance, to form a temporary establishment in any part of the northwest coast, north of the Spanish post at No. 4, will not be disputed: though it would have been subject to the right of free access and trade reserved to the subjects of Spain. But she neglected to assert her right

[illegible]

She formed no settlements in pursuance of the convention; and in 1796, Spain, by declaring war against her put an end to the treaty agreeably to the acknowledged principle of international law, that the permanence of treaty stipulations can only be secured by express agreement, and that without such an agreement they cease to be binding on the occurrence of hostilities between the contracting parties, unless there is something in the nature of the questions settled which is, of necessity, permanent and final.— Having failed, then, to make any settlement on the coast from 1790 to 1796, all rights conceded by the convention ceased with the declaration of war, by which it was terminated. From that time forth, Great Britain stood in precisely the same relation to Spain as though the convention had never been formed; and in order to establish any claim she may advance to territorial rights, on the northwest coast, she must resort to those general rules founded upon discovery and occupation which were briefly adverted to at the commencement of my remarks.

I will not discuss the question whether the treaty of the Escribal was revived by the treaty of Madrid, in 1814. I consider it put at rest by the able argument of the American negotiator.—Mr. Buchanan.

Let me now revert to the progress of discovery and exploration, which I was briefly sketching and which was interrupted by the events of the Nootka Sound controversy.

In 1780, the American sloop *Washington*, commanded by Capt Gray, who afterwards discovered the Columbia river, entered and sailed fifty miles in the strait of Juan de Fuca. Meares in his narrative, describes a voyage by the *Washington* entirely through the strait to the north of the islands of Quadra and Vancouver, and thence into the Pacific. If such a voyage was ever made, it must have been under Bapt. Kindrick, who was, at another period, in the command of that vessel; for Gray, when he met Vancouver, in 1792, said it was not made by him. But, be this as it may, it is certain that the *Washington* was the first vessel which penetrated the strait beyond its mouth after its discovery by De Fuca. A subsequent examination was made in 1791, as high as 50 deg, by order of the Spanish commander at Nootka sound; so that its shores were well known in their general outlines before the examinations made by Vancouver two years afterwards.

In 1792, Vancouver arrived on the northwest coast, with instructions to examine and survey the whole shore of the Pacific from the 35th to the 60th parallel of latitude, and particularly to examine "the supposed strait of Juan de Fuca," "through which the ship Washington is reported to have passed in 1790, as if to have come out again to the northward of Nootka." He passed the mouth of the Columbia river, which he considered as an opening undeserving of "more attention," and came to the conclusion that, between the 40th and 48th parallels of latitude, the river which had been described "were reduced" (I use his own words) "to brooks insufficient for our vessels to navigate or two bays applicable as harbors, for refitting." On the 29th of April, he met Capt. Grey, in the ship Columbia, from Boston, and was informed by him that he had been off the mouth of a river in the latitude of 46 deg. 10 m., where the outset or reflux was so great as to prevent his entering for nine days. And Vancouver adds: "This was probably the opening passed by us on the forenoon of the 27th of April, and was apparently inaccessible, not from the current, but from the breakers that extended across it."—Vol. 2, page 43. Notwithstanding this communication by Gray, Vancouver, relying on his own examinations, still remained of the opinion (and he so records it) that, "if any inlet or river should be found, it must be a very intricate one, and inaccessible to vessels of our burden, owing to the reefs, broken water," &c.; and he concludes that he was "thoroughly convinced" that he could "not possibly have passed any safe, navigable opening, harbor, or place of anchorage for shipping on this coast, from Cape Mendocino to the promontory of Clisnet," the entrance of the strait of Fuca.—Vol. 2, pages 58 and 59.

Only eight days after parting with Vancouver, Gray discovered Bulfinch's harbor, between the mouth of the Columbia and the strait of Fuca, and remained three days in it. On the 11th of May, 1792, the day after he left Bulfinch's harbor, he saw, to use his own words, "the entrance to our desired port," and in a few hours was anchored in "a large river of fresh water," as he terms it, to which he gave the name of the Columbia. He remained in the river some days undisturbed, as he states, more than twenty miles up the channel from the bar at its entrance. Thus was verified the conjecture of Heceta, who, seventy years before, saw an opening in the coast which on the Spanish maps was called the river of St. Roe. Meares and Vancouver had asserted, in the most positive manner, their conviction that no such river existed; yet when the fact was positively ascertained by Captain Gray, who had seven copies of his chart to Quadra, the Spanish commander at Nootka, Vancouver having procured copies from the latter, sent Lieutenant Broughton to examine the river, and take formal possession of it. Broughton not only performed both these services, but, for the purpose of earning for himself the reputation of a discoverer, he was named, in his account of his expedition, to rob Captain Gray of the merit of discovering the river, by the involuntary device of drawing a distinction between the bay in which it debouches and the upper part of the stream. Public opinion has rejected this unworthy attempt, and Captain Gray is admitted by all fair-minded men to have been the first person who entered the river and solved the doubt which had long prevailed in regard to its existence, while Vancouver, twelve days before the discovery, had not hesitated to deny on the strength of his own personal examination, made "under the most favorable circumstances of wind and weather," to use his own language, that no such great river existed. His attempt on the part of Broughton to share the glory unaided, from the fact that he actually entered the mouth of the Columbia with the aid of Gray's chart. I am disposed to acquit Vancouver in a great degree, from all participation in the disavowal of this act. The account of the examination of the Columbia by Broughton contained in Vancouver's journal, I have

"guage of the latter, is, in fact, a report made by Broughton, the commander of the party, as may be seen by reference to the journal, volume 3, page 85. Vancouver more than once recognises Gray distinctly as the discoverer of the Columbia, between the 47th degrees of north latitude, of which Senor Quirados had favored me with a sketch." At page 893, same volume, he says he directed that "Mr Whidby, taking one of the Discovery's boats, should proceed in the Dædalus to examine Gray's harbor, said to be situated in latitude 46 deg. 53 m., whilst the Chatham and Discovery explore the river Mr Gray had discovered in latitude of 46 deg. 10 m."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT

PARIS, MARCH 24, 1846.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DIX.

We present our readers this week with the Speech of Senator of Dix, of New York, on Oregon. It is a masterly exhibition of the American title to Oregon, historically considered, prepared with evident possession of the whole ground of the argument. It shows what close work musty records, worn out parchments, confused accounts of dubious voyages—the language, some, who call themselves Americans, use in reference to our Oregon title—usable when in the hands of a clear headed, sound hearted assertor of our national rights, who does not allow the question of sectional interest to cover up that of a great American duty.—We trust the length of the speech will deter none from its perusal. It affords an inexhaustable fund of argument wherever to meet the sarcasms and ridicule of the British Whigs in relation to the validity of the American claim.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The returns from this State are all in with the exception of two small towns. The majority against Williams, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is eleven hundred and forty-nine. The aggregate vote in these towns is 55,161. Williams' plurality over Colby, the Whig candidate, is 9,251; over Berry, the Abolition candidate, and scattering, 16,546.

There are elected to the House of Representatives 128 Democrats, 111 Whigs, and 23 Independents.—Majority against the Democrats 6, and the politics of two of those are represented to be not well settled. To the Senate, Democrats are elected from districts 4, 8, 10, and 12—in districts 1 and 2, others are chosen. No choice in six districts.

No choice in the vacant Congressional district.
The duty devolves on the present Legislature of electing an United States Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Hon. Levi Woodbury, which is one year we believe, and of electing an U. S. Senator for the full term of six years.

This has a perfect *Hale-storm* of Federalism, Abolitionism, and faction, rained down upon the heretofore invincible Democracy of the Granite State, splintering and shivering its hard front. But the howling *thunders of Federalism, the black clouds of Abolitionism, and the hail-storm of faction* will purify her political atmosphere. Her democracy are only "whipped," not "conquered." They will "pick the old time and try it again." Defeat is oftentimes profitable, and a defeat like this affords an opportunity for a retrospection of the course and conduct of the party; to see if there has been wronging in its organization, or action, which has contributed to its temporary result, and if so, to correct it. That New Hampshire will, in a twelve-month, recover from the shock of this tempest of *Hale-storms*, we have not the least doubt. Her hard-boiled, true-hearted Democracy will emerge from this shower, reinvigorated, purified, and united, for all dispirited material's will be wound into the struggle and the *thunderbolts of Federalism*, and they will become as heretofore, invincible. Federalism cannot in that State, or in this, ever gain deep root; it is a sickly, & house plant, not indigenous to the soil of either State, and will prove there as it has here, to be an annual only, and an expensive plant at that. Let Federalism, then, enjoy its short-lived triumph, according with its alacrity about the distribution of the spoils—for granted!—surely well. Another year will witness its prostration and the complete restoration of the Democratic ascendancy.

STENCH OF MR. EVANS

On the 9th inst. Mr. Econs addressed the Senate on the Oregon Question. His speech is looked upon in Washington as indicating the position which the Whig party are about to assume in this important controversy. He was surrounded and prompted while speaking, by many of the leading men of the Whig party, such as Webster, Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Archer of Virginia, Mangum of North Carolina, &c. who gave evidence of their full concurrence in the sentiments advanced.

After some preliminary remarks upon the importance of the question under discussion, and the interests that may be involved in it, and the uncertainty as to what were the intentions of the Executive, who was it that was designed to maintain our rights to the whole of the territory as "clear and unquestionable," whether a compromise on the 42d parallel was contemplated, there being a difference of opinion between the friends of the President upon this subject, Mr. E. C. once stepped forth as the champion and defender of the British side of the question, maintaining with great boldness that our title to Oregon was not "clear and unquestionable." He spoke of the claims of the United States as if by authority, and made a systematic attack upon every part and portion of the American

The correspondent of the *Augusta Age*, from whose letter we gather the foregoing, says, "Mr. Evans occupied his positions with the same earnestness that he would a case at law for a client before a jury, in which should be necessary to break down the title of his adversary. His argument was certainly a strong one in the British, and the ingenuity he displayed in strong objections to the title of his country, and in denouncing the claims of his British friends, to Oregon, showed him to be a man of strong intellect, possessed

The correspondent says further, "Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, and several members of the Legation were present in the Senate Chamber during the debate, and appeared highly gratified with the manner in which the speaker defended the claims of her Majesty's government. I could not, however, but fancy, it might be only fancy, that a shade of mortification would occasionally pass over the countenance of the British minister, as the speaker progressed, from the consideration that he was defending the British claims so much more forcibly than had been done by the Minister himself, in his correspondence with our government. It was truly humiliating to Americans thus to see an American Senator, in the Senate of the United States, before the whole world, so lost to all feelings of patriotism as to lend himself to a foreign government, as an instrument, by which to paralyze the arm of his own government, and divest his own country of a rich territory which, in justice, fairness and honesty, is her own. Doubly mortifying must be the considerations of our citizens that this recent Senator should come from this State, and misrepresent the patriotic citizens of Maine."

THE NOTICE.

In the Senate of the United States, the Oregon debate "drags its slow length along." "To give or not to give the notice,"—that's the question." The editor of the *Augusta Age*, who is now in Washington, writes as follows:—

"It is rather provoking than amusing to hear the senseless 'objections' which are urged against this necessary and peaceful measure by the timid, cowardly, and mercenary opponents of the administration.—Whenever this question has been under discussion, men have been found springing up and raising a great alarm about war. The power of the British nation is magnified and paraded in fearful and threatening array before the country, and the bones of our people to be slaughtered in this fearful contest, are collected into a sort of imaginary museum of death's heads and cross bones, wherewith to affright timid old women, and cowardly men, all over the land.

"Why is this? Is it because there is really any thing warlike in the proposition to give the "notice?" Is it because these men really apprehend a war with England, as the result of such notice? For one, I cannot believe it. The reasons for opposition are to be found rather in a strong and settled determination on the part of one class of politicians to curtail the dimensions of our republic, on the ground that we have already "territory enough." This class of men have always opposed the extension of the boundaries of the republic, and been the advocates for yielding up large portions of country acknowledged to be ours. Then we have another class who are strangely troubled about the 'balance of power,' and who appreciate the evidence of title according to the peculiar location of the territory in dispute. With these men, a title should be deemed 'clear and unquestionable' to land in one degree of latitude, might not be deemed wholly free from doubt in another. Then again we have another class of men—your dealers in fine stocks, and traders on British capital, whose sensitive nerves cannot bear excitement,—who perceive in every discussion a diminution of the profits of their gambling schemes of speculation. All these men combine to oppose the notice, and have sought to defeat it by all the artifices which ingenuity could invent. First, the proposition was attacked directly and opposed by a policy of masterly inactivity. This attempt proved a perfect failure, and the craven policy was literally scouted, both by Congress and the people. It now has no advocates here or elsewhere. Now the effort is to neutralize the wholesome effects of the 'notice,' which all perceive must be given, by encumbering it with terms and qualifications. How this attempt to enfeeble the government, and to endanger the successful adjustment of this dispute will succeed, remains to be seen."

"The truth is, the only danger to be apprehended in relation to this controversy, is to be found in the rashness course pursued by the opponents of the administration. In consequence of their opposition to the just policy of the government, the British may be emboldened to demand concessions, of which, but for that opposition, they would have never dreamed, and our government in the end be obliged to concede to these unreasonable demands or fight. If, therefore, we threatened with disgrace or war, the people will understand on whom the responsibility should rest, and they will not hesitate to place it where it belongs. What the government was desirous, what the people over the country demand, is that the justice for which any unreasonable justification or nonrecognition be given. It is to be hoped that Congress will not disappoint the just expectations of the country, and defeat or weaken this great peace measure."

ARRIVAL OF THE INFERNA

TWENTY TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The news, says the Argus, is of a decidedly pacific character. The subject of Oregon excites very little notice in Walker's paper—the only European paper he has yet seen. Large portions of the debate on the Oregon Question, carried out by the Pacific Herald, arrived in twenty-three days; but little time, however, elapsed between her arrival and the sailing of the steamer.

The money market was tight, and several failures occurred.

England's Commercial Policy. The agitation which now preëssing in favour of Free Trade is almost exclusively confined to the walls of Parliament. The people out of doors—the great mass of this thinking, intelligent, stirring nation, require no flipp, want no incentive to bind them to the cause. Their love is deep and abiding. They are passive, but not indifferant spectators of the conflict. It is the nation rears the lords of the soil; justice and expediency on one side—obstinacy and selfishness on the other.

Our transatlantic readers, says the *European Times*, may rest satisfied that Peel's commercial policy will become the law of the land. There will be wrangling, there will be delay, but there will not, cannot be defeat. The events of the last few days show that a House of Commons will not follow the drift, must over-

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faces, it may be, like children taking medicine, but they will gulp it down, from a conviction of its necessity—combined, probably, with a conviction equally strong, that they will be made to do so should they turn resolute.

The New British Tariff. After a debate of unprecedented length, for the British Parliament, running through twelve nights, the Ministerial project appears to have succeeded, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, by a majority of 97 votes. The 'Times' remarks, that, "during the twelve nights' debate, there were 103 speakers, 48 of whom advocated free-trade, and 55 protection. Nearly all the talent of the house was in favor of the free-trade party, and foremost amongst the speakers on that side were Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Sir George Clarke, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Goulden, and Mr. Sydney Herbert. The most effective speaker on the other side was Mr. Disraeli."

The Ministerial plan contemplated a gradual reduction (three years) of duties; but we see it indicated that the free trade interest would still endeavor to effect the immediate abolition of all the duties.

Mr. Cobden, the champion of "cheap bread" took the highest ground, and insisted that the popular demand for this free trade was now strong enough to change, if necessary, the succession to the throne itself.

The health of the "great agitator," Daniel O'Connell, is represented to be on the decline.

From France.—Some further debate has occurred in the Chambers on the Texas question. The following extract from Wilmer's correspondent gives the first of the two sides taken.

A. M. Guizot contended that the policy he had pursued in Texas, was not, and could not be considered an act of hostility to the United States. It was the result of a difference of opinion; and, if a mere difference of opinion on such a matter were to be considered hostile, all independence between two governments would be impossible; and if they were obliged to follow the United States in all things, could that be called independence?

Far in the East.—Two tremendous battle have recently been fought in India between the British troops and the natives. The Sikhs passed the Sutlej, in numbers variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, with a splendid park of artillery, (about 150 pieces), double the number of our own, and invaded the British territory, to measure strength with our forces. Our force amounted, British and native, to 20,000, of which we lost nearly 4,000. Several distinguished officers fell. The Sikhs lost between twenty and thirty thousand men. As regards discipline and courage they are superior to the enemies with whom we have hitherto had to deal in India. The fighting lasted three days.

Loss of the American Propeller *Marmora*. Wilmer's Times reports the loss of the Ocean Propeller *Marmora*, which left this country last year, for Constantinople, to cruise in those seas. She is said to have gone ashore in thick weather, on a trip from Constantinople to Beirut, and became a total loss.

The *Marmora* was owned chiefly or wholly by Rufus K. Page, Esq., of Hallowell in this State.

A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette writing from Puerto Cabello, Feb. 12, says—

"There is a strong probability—almost, indeed a certainty of war breaking out between New Grenada and Ecuador. Nothing but the kindly forbearance of the former republic, now stretched to the utmost, can prevent it."

American Slave Captured. The bark *Pouis* of Philadelphia, has been captured on the African coast, with 900 slaves on board. She was taken by the U. S. ship *Yorktown*. The slaves were landed at Monrovia, and the vessel sent home.

France. The *Courier Francais* says: "We are assured that the Ministry, roused to action by the economical reforms proposed by Sir R. Peel, is at present proposing important modifications in our tariff."

An injunction has been served on the Manufacturer and Mechanics' Bank at Nantucket, of which the Hon. Mr. Burnett is cashier, and it can transact no business. The liabilities exceed the capital about \$134,000.

The National Intelligencer understands that A. J. Dimeson, of Tennessee, has been nominated to the Senate as minister plenipotentiary to Prussia, in the place of Henry Wheaton, who is recalled, it is said, at his own request.

The Mexican Times of Feb. 4 comes out plump for a representative monarchy to enable Mexico to struggle successfully against the United States!

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, the 2d day of April, as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

Louisiana. Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed upon Baton Rouge as the future seat of government.

A Whig on Arbitration. The following is from the Boston Courier, a whig paper:—

"The idea of arbitration is not absurd; it is only useless. Neither England nor this country would in sincerity submit to it. Nations so sensitive, must regulate their own conditions—will not abide the decision of a third party, whose ignorance or whose fidelity were so to be suspected by one party or both. Arbitration is no alternative—though it may be brought forward as an emollient, or even diversion."

A letter in the Boston Post, from Rio Janeiro, says:—"Our Consul, Gorham Parks, Esq., bids fair to be one of the best, as he is one of the most popular, consuls we ever had here, and is highly respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance."

The Tribune. The following is the dirty passage which caused the expulsion of the reporter of the New York Tribune from his seat in the House of Representatives.

"But there is one still more remarkable than the others, and that is Hon. Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio. Though his name would indicate as much, yet he is not a wood-sawyer; he is, I believe, a blacksmith, not that I consider the trade would disgrace him. The reputation of the trade probably is the greatest sufferer. All occupations are honorable for hard working, honest men. It is only disgraceful to live on the toil of another. But I digress from Mr. Sawyer. As Zoology is an important part of knowledge, I proceed to give you some account of the critter's habits as they may assist you in classing him under the proper head in the system of animated nature."

Every day, about two o'clock, he feeds. About that hour he is seen leaving his seat and taking a position in the window back of the speaker's chair to the left. He unfolds a greasy paper in which is contained a chunk of bread and a sausage, or some other unctuous substance. This he disposes of quite rapidly, wipes his hands with the greasy napkin, and then throws it out of the window. What little grease is left on his hands he wipes on his almost bald head, which saves an outlay for pomatum. His mouth sometimes serves as a finger glass, his coat sleeves and pantaloons being called into requisition. He uses a jack-knife for a tooth pick, and then he goes on the floor again and abuses the whigs as the British party and claims the whole of Oregon as necessary for the spread of civilization. I believe he goes, like Chipman, against all seductive arts of education."

ANOTHER ZERAH COLBURN.

We were much interested and amused, today, by the numerical powers of a new Zerah Colburn. He performed with astonishing rapidity various sums in the elementary rules of arithmetic. Among others, masses of figures were set before him, consisting of columns of considerable length, each number consisting of 1, 2, 3, or 4 figures, at pleasure—and one column embracing as many as 25 numbers. It appeared to us, that before his eye could physically catch the figures, he was ready to place the amount at the foot of the column. He performed similar operations in multiplication and division. The rapidity with which he came to the result was really surprising. He has analyzed the process by which he arrives at his conclusions, and is prepared to explain it to his pupils in half an hour for ten dollars. No learning pay. He talks of preparing a new system of arithmetic for the benefit of the community. His name is Peter Deshong, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, aged 24. His comical bump, phreologically considered, seemed to be wonderfully developed.

Washington Union.

Indian Corn. There is no nation in the world that raises so much Indian corn as we do. In 1840, there was raised in the United States according to the census returns, three hundred and seventy seven millions five hundred and thirty one thousand eight hundred and seventy five bushels. (377,531,875) According to Mr. Ellsworth's report, in 1843, the crop was estimated at 494,618,306 bushels, and in 1844 at 421,958,000 bushels; of all this immense amount but very little is exported. In 1840, only 780,342 bushels were exported, which is rather more than a Four-hundredth part of the whole.

"Sir Robert Peel and Sir Robert Walker." The association and the prefix to the latter name, appearing in the caption, constitute the last specimen of federal wit. What precise federal point it was, more funny than all the rest, which perpetrated the above piece of humor, is not absolutely known; this circumstance, however, makes very little difference, since the whole federal press has appropriated the idea, and each seems now to be entitled, by adoption, to the credit of whatever of witicism it may contain. We notice this bit of genuine federal humor, that it may not be lost to the world.—Age.

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned on the 3d inst., having passed a law thoroughly revising the tax system of the State, so that all property will be henceforth taxed at its real value thereby increasing the basis from \$135,000,000 to over \$450,000,000. This is a most excellent change, and places the ability of the State beyond all doubt. It will furnish ample means both for payments of interest, and the final liquidation of the State debt.

The Tariff. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has by a vote of 64 to 4, passed a Resolution requesting the Pennsylvania Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose all attempts to alter or modify the Tariff act of 1842. The Senate previously passed a similar Resolution.

Town Officers in Turner.—Nelson Dillingham, Moderator; Hiram Bradford, Clerk; Elisha Sampson, Stephen Brady, Ajalon Dillingham, Selectmen; Job Prime, Town Agent; Geo. Turner, Treasurer; Rev. George Bates, Timothy Ludden, Otho W. W. Chase, School Committee—all democrats.

"You must mind your p's and q's now Miss Eliza," said an elder sister to a little girl. "Indeed," she replied, "I suppose then I must be pert and quarrelsome." "No," was the rejoinder of a third, "you must be polite and quiet."

Sailor's Wit. Some time ago one of our ship owners, in getting away a vessel, had considerable trouble with one of his men by the name of Cane or Keen, who had got rather top-heavy on his advance wages. After the vessel had accomplished her voyage, on settling with the crew, it came to this man's turn for settlement. "What name?" asked the merchant. "Cain, sir," was the reply. "What?" rejoined the merchant, "are you the man who slew his brother?" "No, sir," was the ready and witty reply of Jack, giving his trousers a hitch, with a knowing wink, "I am the man who was slewed."

The Washington Union of the 13th says—"We are amused again to see the old tables about changes in the cabinet reappear in the whig presses, with new variations. One of the secretaries vows he will resign if the President goes back to 49 deg. Another is said to be in bad odor, &c. &c. Not a syllable of truth, we are satisfied, in either of these stories."

The Oldest Vessel. A correspondent of the Providence Journal, says that the ship 'General Jackson' of Bristol, is probably the oldest merchant vessel afloat. The ship General Jackson, belonging to Bristol, and now lying in port, is supposed to be eighty years old, or thereabouts. She was a prize to one of our privateers during our last war with England; was built at Calcutta of teak wood, and is yet a sound, staunch vessel, having recently returned from a whaling cruise in the Pacific.

Since the foundation of the West Point Academy, twelve hundred Cadets have completed, and double the number have commenced their collegiate education at the expense of the government. One third of these graduates have resigned, and of course left no equivalent whatever for their enormously expensive education.

The best way to get along with women is to keep them well loved all the time. Women can never be satisfied unless she is loved half to death. Keep her mouth stopped with kisses and she cannot scold. Keep her hands full of babies, and she cannot employ them in doing mischief.

The True Wesleyan says—"It is a singular fact, which has been strangely overlooked, that the words *Han, Shem & Japheth*, mean in the original Hebrew, Black, Red and White."

Water Power. A correspondent of the Boston Atlas states that two young and enterprising men have bought the falls of the Potomac for \$110,000, with a view of making a 'Lowell in Virginia.' These falls are in Fairfax county, fifteen miles from the city of Washington, and are capable of furnishing water power to an indefinite extent.

Gen. Jackson's epitaph. The Union, Nashville, Tenn., says the following will be the epitaph on Gen. Jackson's tombstone—"Andrew Jackson, born on the 16th of March, 1767—died on the 8th of June, 1845."

Post Office Decision. The Post Master General has decided that newspapers with a stamp or memorandum on the envelope or the paper, are subject to letter postage by weight.

There is no disease in which Life and Death are so strangely blended, that Death takes the glow and hue of Life, and Life the gaunt and ghastly form of Death. That disease is called Consumption. Resist toward its approach! Are you afflicted with a dangerous Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, or any of the first symptoms of Consumption? If so, have recourse at once to the Great English Remedy, BARKER'S HUNGARIAN BALM OF LIFE, and you are safe. This is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy. The agents will show you abundant evidence of its wonderful virtues. Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy, may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In Poland, 1st inst. Mr Joseph Lane to Miss Sarah Witham.

In Shiot, Mr William Sanford, Jr. of Bath, to Miss Augusta Cobb of Shiot.

In North Yarmouth, Rev Allen Greely, of Turner to Miss Susan Swallow, of North Yarmouth, formerly of Backfield.

In this town, 1st inst. of consanguinity, Caleb Prentiss Esq. of Exeter, aged 40.

In Bethel, 11th inst. Mrs. Rebecca Daniels, wife of Mr James Daniels, formerly of this town.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of ELBRIDGE G. HALL, late of Peru, deceased, are notified that six months from the 3d day of March, 1846, are allowed to and creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and for the reception thereof the following will be in operation at the dwelling house of the late Elbridge G. Hall, in Peru, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, and Tuesday, the 1st day of September next, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M. of said days.

WILLIAM B. WALTON, Sen and John, Commissioners.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS the subscribers hold a mortgage of a certain piece of land with a dwelling house on the same, situate in the East part of Wadsworth, in the County of Oxford, given by Joseph Russell, then of Peru, bearing date February 19th, 1841, and recorded in the Oxford Records, B. R. G. page 332, to which said mortgage may be had for a particular description of the premises, and where the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, so hereby notice is given to the said Joseph Russell, or his heirs, assigns, or assigns, to make known to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of March, 1846, the sum to which he is indebted, and the subscribers will then proceed to foreclose the said mortgage, and sell the premises, and the proceeds thereof, to satisfy the said mortgage, and the balance, if any, to the said Joseph Russell, or his heirs, assigns, or assigns, as the case may be.

ROBINSON PARLIN, LUTHER WASHINGTON.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, ISRAEL PIER, of Norway, by his deed of Mortgage dated the 5th day of May, A. D. 1845, conveyed to me, the undersigned, certain Real Estate situated in Norway in the County of Oxford, to wit:—The Southern half part of Lot numbered 14, which Deed of Mortgage is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 71, Page 360 to which, for further particulars and conditions, reference is had; and where the conditions of said Mortgage have been broken, public notice is hereby given in the purpose of foreclosing the same according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

LUTHER F. PIKE, Esq.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, CALVIN WHITMAN, of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, on the fourth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and forty, conveyed to Joel Banta, then of Hebron aforesaid, in fee simple, a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Paris, in said County, being all the lands and real estate described in the deed of one Sylvester Banta to said Whitman of even date with said Mortgage and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 50, page 132, said Mortgage being recorded in said Registry, Book 52, page 17, to which references may be had for a particular description of the premises. And where, as, the said Banta, on the 6th day of July, now last past, assigned and transferred his interest and right in the premises to Ozius Millett, of Leeds, in the County of Kennebec, the undersigned—, the said Millett, her by give notice, that said Whitman has neglected, and failed, to fulfil the conditions of said Mortgage, and the same has been broken, whereby I claim to have possession of said premises for and in consequence of condition broken, in order to foreclose said Mortgage, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

OZIUS MILLETT, Esq.

Bethel Academy.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on the second Wednesday in March. It will consist of two departments, a Male and Female, and all the branches will be taught and all the advantages which are afforded in the highest schools and seminaries of the large towns and cities. Mr. and Mrs. HANCOCK have been engaged as Preceptor and Preceptress respectively, and from their long experience in teaching, the Trustees feel assured that all reasonable expectations will be realized. Terms per Quarter, from \$2.50 to \$3.00. French, including speaking the language, Extra, \$2. Drawing, do. \$2. Landscape and Flower painting, do. \$2. Musical, do. \$1. Board in good families from \$1. to \$1.25, per week.

WM. FRYE, Secretary.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

Richard T. Lurvey, Administrator of the estate of William Cotton, late of Wadsworth, in said county, deceased, having presented his fourth account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

William Wood, late of Wadsworth, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and his private claim against said deceased, and also the Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying that her dower may be assigned her in the Real Estate of her late husband.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

William W. Hobbs & Catharine Hobbs, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William Hobbs, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented their second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

On the Petition of John Leavett, Administrator with the Will annexed of Lemuel Parry, late of Wadsworth, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the Real Estate for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

DAVID HALL.

March 3, 1846.

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall, by virtue of a License duly obtained from the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

at the store of James Walker, in Lowell, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all at the right, title and interest of HARRIET N. BRICKEIT, minor child of Thomas Brickett late of Sweden, in said County, deceased, in and to Lot No. 1, in the 4th Range of Lots in Stoneham in said County.

BIGG L. BRICKEIT, Guardian.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on the premises, on Saturday, the eleventh day of April next, at one o'clock A. M., so much of the Real Estate of the late J. Smith, of Peru, in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Also, a lot of Estate consisting of the Homestead containing one acre and fifteen rods, with the buildings thereon, situated in Peru. Five Pews in the Methodist Chapel in said Peru.

Also—The reversion of the Widow's Dower in said property.

SAMUEL HOLMES, Administrator.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

at the dwelling house of Elias M. Carter, in Bethel, on Saturday, the eleventh day of April next, at one o'clock A. M., the following described property belonging to the late of Timothy Carter, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, for the purpose of putting out and securing the proceeds thereof on interest for the benefit of said heirs, viz:—

Two sixth parts in common and undivided of Lot numbered 93, in the Second Division of Lots in Round-bell in said County, commonly called the Hall Farm.

ELENEZER GAMES, Guardian.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License obtained from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENTURE.

on Monday, the 13th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., the Homestead Farm on which Cyran Stevens now lives in Paris, in said County, unless previously disposed of at private sale. Sale on the premises, and terms then made known.

Also—at the same time, certain Farming utensils, as plows, carts, harrows, scythes, &c., and some household furniture and cooking utensils.

THOMAS HILL, Guardian of said Stevens.

Paris, March 3, 1846.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

William Frost, 3d, Administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Everett, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2nd account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

On the Petition of Deborah K. Hall, Widow of Elbridge G. Hall, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband.

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

On the Petition of John Leavett, Administrator with the Will annexed of Lemuel Parry, late of Wadsworth, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the Real Estate for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

THE GOBLIN OF AVIGNON.

Dickens, in one of his letters in the London News, describes the ruins of the Inquisition at Avignon. Goblin, who figures in the extracts we give below, is an old woman, who with the title of *conciergerie du palais apostolique*, bestowed on her by the municipal government of Avignon, acts as a guide to strangers visiting the ruins.

After having conducted the party through several halls which are used as store-rooms, Goblin showed them the rooms where the Holy Inquisitors were wont to sit in judgment on their victims.

High up in the jealous wall, are niches where the faltering replies of the accused were heard and noted down. I am gazing round me, with the horror that the place inspires, when Goblin clutches me by the wrist, and lays, not her skinny finger, but the handle of a key upon her lip. She invites me with a jest, to follow her. I do so. She leads me out into a room adjoining—a rugged room, with a funnel shaped, contracting roof, open at the top to the bright day. I ask her what it is. She folds her arms, leans hideously and stares. I ask again, she glances round, to see that all the little company are there, sits down upon a mound of stones, throws up her arms, and yells out like a fiend, 'La Sala de la question.'

The chamber of torture. And the roof was made of that shape to stifle the victims. Oh Goblin, let us think of this awhile, in silence. Peace, Goblin. Sit with your short arms crossed on your short legs, upon that heap of stones, for only five minutes, and then come out again.

Minutes! Seconds are not marked upon the Palace clock, when, with her eyes flashing fire Goblin is up, in the middle of the chamber, describing with her sunburnt arms a wheel of heavy blows. Thus it ran round! cries Goblin. Mash, mash, mash! An endless routine of heavy hammers. Mash, mash, mash, upon the sufferers limbs. See the stone trough! says Goblin. For the water torture! Gurgles, gurgles! swill, bloat, burst for the redeemers' honor! Suck the bloody rag, deep down into your unbelieving body, Herine, at every breath you draw; and when the executioner plucks it out reeking with the smaller mysteries of God's own images, know us for his chosen servants; true believers in the sermon on the Mount; elect disciples of him who never did a miracle but to heal; who never struck a man with palsy, blindness, deafness, dumbness, madness; any one affliction of mankind; and never stretched out his hand but to give relief and ease.

See! cries Goblin. There the furnace was: there they made the iron red hot. These holes supported the sharp stake, on which the tortured persons hung poised; dangling with their whole weight. 'But,' and Goblin whispers this; 'Monsieur has heard of this tower! Yes! Let Monsieur look down, then.'

A cold air, laden with an earthly smell, falls upon the face of Monsieur; for she has opened, while speaking, a trap door in the wall. Monsieur looks in. Downwards to the bottom, upward to the steep, dark, lofty tower; very cold. The executioner of the Inquisition, says Goblin, edging in her head to look down also, flung those that were past all further torturing, down here. 'But look! does Monsieur see the black stains on the wall? A glance over his shoulders, at Goblins' keen eye, shows Monsieur—and would without the aid of the directing-key—where they are. 'What are they?' 'Blood.'

In October, 1791, when the revolution was at its height here, sixty persons; men and women (and priests, says Goblin, 'priests') were murdered here, and hurled, the dying and the dead into this dreadful pit, where a quantity of quicklime was tumbled down upon their bodies. Those ghastly tokens of the massacre were soon no more; but while one stone of the strong building in which the deed was done, remains upon another, there they will lie in the memory of men, as plain to see as the splashing of their gore upon the wall is now.

Was it a portion of the great scheme of Retribution, that the cruel deed should be committed in this place? That part of the atrocities and monstrous institutions, which had been, for scores of years, at work to change men's nature, should, in its last service, tempt them with the ready means of gratifying their furious and beastly rage? Should enable them to show themselves, in the light of their frenzy, no worse than a great, solemn, legal establishment, in the height of its power? No worse. Much better. They used the Tower of the Forgotten, in the name of Liberty—their liberty; an earth-born creature, nursed in the black mud of the Bastille moats and dungeons, and necessarily betraying many evidences of its unwholesome bringing up. But the Inquisition used it in the name of Heaven.

Goblin's finger is lifted; and she steals out again, into the chapel of the holy office. She stops at a certain flooring. Her great effect is at hand. She waits for the rest. She darts at the brave Couvour, who is explaining something, hits him a sounding rap on the hat with the largest key, and bids him be silent. She assembles us all around a little trap door in the floor, as round a grave. 'Voilà,' she darts down at the ring, and flings the door open at a crash, in her goblin energy, though it is to light weight. 'Voilà les oubliettes! Soberanean. Frightful black terrible! dead! Les oubliettes de l'Inquisition!'

My blood ran cold, as I looked down from Goblin down into the vaults, where these forgotten creatures, with recollections of the world outside—of wives, friends, children, brothers—starved to death, and made the stones ring with their unavailing groans. But the thrill I felt on seeing the accursed wall below, decayed

and broken through, and the sun shining in through its gaping wounds, was like a sense of victory and triumph. I felt exalted with the proud delight of living, in these degenerate times to see it. As if I was the hero of some high achievement! The light in the doleful vaults was typical of the light that streamed in, on all persecution in God's name, but which is not at its noon! It cannot look more lovely to a blind man newly restored to sight, than to a visitor who sees it, calmly and majestically, treading down the darkness of that Infernal Well.

Who don't like a good joke? A few days ago, a gentleman, looking over his tailor's account, observed a charge of seven shillings more on a coat than he had been accustomed to pay. On enquiring, the tailor informed him that he had been obliged to take up an additional quantity of cloth.

"Why," exclaimed the gentleman, "it was scarcely half a year ago that you told me you managed to get a waistcoat for your little boy from what remained of the cloth you made my coat from, I cannot conceive why I should require more now, as I am convinced I have not increased any in size since that period."

"No, sir," said the tailor, "you are much the same as usual, but my little boy is so surprisingly grown that you would scarcely know him."

TAKING HATS TO GET SMOOTHED. A fellow went into the hall of a boarding-house in Barclay street, New York, a few nights since while the boarders were at supper, and gathered up all the hats on the table. He was making his way out with his booty, when a boarder a little behind time came in, and asked him what he was about.

"Oh," says the thief, "I am taking the gentleman's hats round to Leary's to get smoothed."

"Well," replied the boarder, "take mine along."

"Certainly, sir," said the accommodating loafer, and vanished.

NIGGER CONJURUM. "Why am the steamer *Charter Oak* like a fashionable novel, ha, Jumbo?"

"Well, caze she's had a good run."

"Dat's werry good, but 'tain't it."

"Well den, Bill, I gibs dat up."

"It's becase she's from de *Pen-oo-scot*."

DIVORCES IN OLDEN TIME. The chronicles of Connecticut attest the fact that at one period, (not half a century ago) to divorces were granted in that State on the ground that the defendants were habitually afflicted with cold feet. Now, even a cold heart will not break the rosy chain of Hymen.

JUST PUBLISHED.
GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT.
First American from the Tenth English Edition
SELF-MANAGEMENT
AND CURE OF
Pulmonary Consumption,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.
BY W. T. BUCHAN, M. D.
OF London, England.

With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

This work contains a brief and distinct description of the ANATOMY OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS—an outline of Dr. Buchan's highly successful method of treating Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption—an account of his NEW AND POWERFUL REMEDY—and directions for SELF-MANAGEMENT AND CURE, adapted to popular use. It is the result of nearly Twenty Years' practice and experience in the City of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age.

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Chapter 1. Design of the Work—Discoveries practiced by Physicians—Self Knowledge desirable—Position and Views of the Author—his Opinions tested—his Discoveries—Value of the Work.
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Chapter 3. Examination of the Chest—Signs of Health or Disease—Form and Size of the Chest—Scars of Pleurisy and the Voice—how to discover Disease.
Chapter 4. Vital Signs of Disease—Difficulty of the Breathing—Coughing—Pain—Expectoration—State of the Pulse—Fever, &c.
Chapter 5. Discoveries and Claims of the Author—Early Trials and Success—Great Chemical Fact Established—Results of the Author's treatment of Consumption.
Chapter 6. Numerous Federal Pulmonary Disease—Self-Management and Cure—Sore Throat—Croup—Cold and Cough—Bronchitis—Spitting of Blood—Inflammation of the Lungs—Signs, Symptoms and Effects—Minute Directions for Prevention, Self-Management and Cure—forming a perfect Manual of Medical advice and treatment.
Chapter 7. Tuberculous Consumption—its various Stages, Signs, Symptoms and Effects—Minute Directions for Prevention, Self-Management and Cure—forming a perfect Manual of Medical advice and treatment.
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The Work and the Treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts abundantly show. Dr. Buchan truly declares, that with this simple Guide, a Consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice.
Published by D. F. DEARLE, 120 Washington Street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.
Price only 25 cent per Copy—the usual discount to the trade.
Agents for the Sale of the Work.
Paris, M. Hammond, Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Perkins; Turner, John Blakey, Dixfield, Charles F. Chase; Poland, Wm. Conner; Harman, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.
Feb. 27, 1846. 3y 42

Notice.
I hereby certify to the public in general that from this date I do hereby relinquish to my son, JOSEPH F. STOCKBRIDGE, his time, to act and trade for himself, and that from this date I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay none of his debts.
JOHN STOCKBRIDGE.
Byron, February 13th 1846. 3y 13

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
Cherry,
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR
CONSUMPTION,
AND THE BEST MEDICINE KNOWN TO MAN FOR ASTHMA, EVERY CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLIC, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, PALPITATION, WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE, BREAST, &c., and all other cases of the PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a
DISEASED LIVER.
In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected a cure.

PERMANENT CURES.
After every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Opinion of a regular Physician.
FAXTER, M.D., Sept. 30, 1845.
This certifies that I have repeatedly used the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles of my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where I have thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

No Quackery! No Deception!
All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.
The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Beware of the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SEYMOUR FOWLE, Boston, Mass.
For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chubb, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. A. & Co., Hartford; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel.
[Feb. 3, 1846.]

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, M.D., Dec. 31, 1845.
Bowker, Miss Mary T. 2-B mks, Otis W. - Benoni, Mrs. Charlotte F. - Dolster, David 3-Bridgman, Geo. - Caldwell, Joseph 2 - Chandler, Reuben, Jr. - Doble, Mrs. Louisa - Dean, Asa - Follett, Lewis - Fuller, Nathaniel - Fessenden, Dehobis & Fessenden - Goodnow, Matthew - Hersey, Mrs. Hannah - Holmes, E. A. Esq. - Morton, Mrs. Prudence S. - Mudgett, Samuel - France, Abijah L. - Perkins, Rev. Cornelius - R. W. Maser or Secretary of Oxford Lodge - Rogers, Capt. Edmund - Rosenstict, S. - Rich, Delania - Stephens, Eleazer - Mann, William - Waterhouse, Stephen L. - Walsh, G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Hay for Sale!
FOR sale, 25 or 30 TONS FIRST RATE INTER-VALE HAY. Enquire of F. BENTIS, Paris Hill, Dec. 21, 1845.

Hebron Academy.
THE Spring Term of Hebron Academy will commence the fourth day of March next, on Wednesday, B. F. PARSONS, our late useful Teacher. Students, who wish to board themselves, probably can obtain rooms as heretofore.
Feb. 9, 1846. JOHN TRIPP, Secretary. 3y 42

Sheriff's Notice.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the several Creditors in the County of Oxford that he has been duly re-appointed and Commissioned as Sheriff of said County of Oxford.
O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.
Waterford, January 26th, 1846. 3y

SIMEON CUMMINGS,
AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris Hill.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to J. C. Marble, by note or account, must call on J. C. Marble and settle the same on or before the first day of March next, if they would save cost.
Paris, Jan. 6, 1846. J. C. MARBLE. 3y 42

Caution.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting JACOB NEWTON on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting, on my account, suitable provision for said Newton at my house, in Dixfield, in pursuance with my agreement with the town of Dixfield.
Dixfield, March 9, 1846. PETER AUSTIN. 4y

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.
FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.
Price—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to \$1.00 do "Tin Foil, 25 " 50. " 1.00. " 2.00. " 3.00. " 4.00. " 5.00. " 6.00. " 7.00. " 8.00. " 9.00. " 10.00. " 11.00. " 12.00. " 13.00. " 14.00. " 15.00. " 16.00. " 17.00. " 18.00. " 19.00. " 20.00. " 21.00. " 22.00. " 23.00. " 24.00. " 25.00. " 26.00. " 27.00. " 28.00. " 29.00. " 30.00. " 31.00. " 32.00. " 33.00. " 34.00. " 35.00. " 36.00. " 37.00. " 38.00. " 39.00. " 40.00. " 41.00. " 42.00. " 43.00. " 44.00. " 45.00. " 46.00. " 47.00. " 48.00. " 49.00. " 50.00. " 51.00. " 52.00. " 53.00. " 54.00. " 55.00. " 56.00. " 57.00. " 58.00. " 59.00. " 60.00. " 61.00. " 62.00. " 63.00. " 64.00. " 65.00. " 66.00. " 67.00. " 68.00. " 69.00. " 70.00. " 71.00. " 72.00. " 73.00. " 74.00. " 75.00. " 76.00. " 77.00. " 78.00. " 79.00. " 80.00. " 81.00. " 82.00. " 83.00. " 84.00. " 85.00. " 86.00. " 87.00. " 88.00. " 89.00. " 90.00. " 91.00. " 92.00. " 93.00. " 94.00. " 95.00. " 96.00. " 97.00. " 98.00. " 99.00. " 100.00. " 101.00. " 102.00. " 103.00. 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